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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

ABRISHAMKAR, KAVEH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2131

DATE MAILED: 06/18/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/707,410

Applicant(s)

NOWLIN, DAN H.

Examiner

Kaveh Abrishamkar

Art Unit

2131

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 November 2000.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is in response to the communication filed on November 6, 2000.
Claims 1 – 24 were originally received for consideration. No preliminary amendments for the claims were filed. Currently claims 1 – 24 are under consideration.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1 –24 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious over Silvester (U.S. Patent 6,631,469) in view of Busch et al. (U.S. Patent 5,987,613).

The applied reference has a common assignee with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art only under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) might be overcome by: (1) a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not an invention "by another"; (2) a showing of a date of invention for the claimed subject matter of the application which corresponds to subject matter disclosed but not claimed in the reference, prior to the effective U.S. filing date of the reference under 37 CFR

1.131; or (3) an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.130 stating that the application and reference are currently owned by the same party and that the inventor named in the application is the prior inventor under 35 U.S.C. 104, together with a terminal disclaimer in accordance with 37 CFR 1.321(c). For applications filed on or after November 29, 1999, this rejection might also be overcome by showing that the subject matter of the reference and the claimed invention were, at the time the invention was made, owned by the same person or subject to an obligation of assignment to the same person. See MPEP § 706.02(I)(1) and § 706.02(I)(2). The applied reference of Silvester (U.S. Patent 6,631,469) discloses a computer system in which the computer can be placed in either a sleep mode or a wake mode, and depending on which state, the computer either boots up a full OS or a mini OS.

Regarding claim 1, Silvester discloses:

A computer system comprising:

a first memory subsystem to store a full operating system (OS) and a mini operating system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to

portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Regarding claim 11, Silvester discloses:

enabling a user to boot a full operating system (OS) as a primary OS on a computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30); and

enabling the user to boot a mini OS as the primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Regarding claim 21, Silvester discloses:

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A computer-readable medium including a plurality of instructions readable therefrom, the instructions, when executed by a computer system, cause the computer system to perform operations comprising:

booting a full operating system (OS) as a primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30); and

booting a mini OS as the primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow

the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 2 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer system of claim 1, further comprising a storage location to store a pointer to a default OS (column 2 lines 45 – 61).

Claim 5 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer system of claim 1, wherein the first circuit includes a processor, and the second circuit includes the processor and a second memory subsystem into which at least a portion of the full OS or the mini OS is loaded if the mechanical switch is in the first state or the second state, respectively, at power-on (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61).

Claim 7 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer system of claim 1, wherein the mechanical switch is a keyboard (column 3 lines 57 – 61).

Claim 8 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 9 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer system to claim 1, wherein the full OS takes at least ten times longer to boot than the mini OS, and the full OS is at least ten times the size of the mini OS (column 4 lines 1 – 18).

Claim 10 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer system of claim 1, wherein the mini OS is a subset of the full OS (column 4 lines 2 – 5).

Claim 12 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 11. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The method of claim 11, further comprising enabling the user to boot a default OS as the primary OS on the computer system, the default OS being either the full OS or the mini OS based on user-defined setting in the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly describe booting the OS by placing a mechanical switch in a third state at power-on. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up

alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 14 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 11. Silvester does not explicitly disclose placing the mechanical switch in a first state by holding down one or more keys, and placing the mechanical switch in a second state by holding down one or more second keys. Busch discloses a system where by if a button is held down for a long time, the software causes the system to enter sleep mode (Abstract). Silvester discloses the booting of an OS by having a computer enter and then exit sleep mode in response to a wake-up alarm. In order to achieve the benefits discloses above in rejecting claim 11, the combination of Silvester and Busch would result in a system which the state of the computer system can be triggered by holding down a key for a short or long period of time, each resulting in a different state.

Claim 15 is rejecting as applied above in rejecting claim 11. Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 19 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 11. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

A computer system programmed to implement the method of claim 11 (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Claim 22 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 21. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein the operations further comprise booting a default OS as the primary OS of the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly describe booting the OS by placing a mechanical switch in a third state at power-on. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the

booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 24 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 21. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer readable medium of claim 21, wherein booting the full OS takes at least ten times longer than booting the min OS, and the mini OS is a subset of the full OS (column 4 lines 1 – 29).

Claim 3 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 1. Silvester does not explicitly describe a mechanical switch that has a third state, the second circuit booting the default OS as the primary OS of the computer system if the switch is in the third state at power-on. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). This switch has three states as mentioned above, and in the third state, of awake, the computer would load the default OS, full or mini OS, depending on which switch state is

configured to place the computer into sleep or awake mode. The reasons for combination are the same as used above in rejecting claim 1.

Claim 4 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 2. Silvester does not explicitly describe booting the OS by placing a mechanical switch in a third and fourth state at power-on. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 13 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 12. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The method of claim 12, further comprising:

enabling the user to boot the full OS as the primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30); and

enabling the user to boot the mini OS as the primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly describe booting the OS by placing a mechanical switch in a fourth and fifth state at power-on. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the

mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 16 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 15. Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow

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efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 17 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 15. Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 20 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 12. A computer system programmed to implement the method of claim 12 (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Claim 23 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 22. Furthermore, Silvester discloses:

The computer readable medium of claim 22, wherein the operations further comprise:

booting the full OS as the primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30); and

booting the mini OS as the primary OS on the computer system (Figure 2, column 2 lines 45 – 61, column 3 line 50 – column 4 line 30).

Silvester does not explicitly describe booting the OS by placing a mechanical switch in a fourth and fifth state at power-on. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the

awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

Claim 18 is rejected as applied above in rejecting claim 17. Silvester does not explicitly disclose the use of a mechanical switch in switching between a full operating system or a mini operating system. Busch discloses the use switch, which allows a user to toggle between three states including a standby mode, awake mode, and a sleep mode (Abstract). Both Silvester and Busch pertain to portable computers, which can toggle between different states to conserve power in the portable computer (Busch column 2 lines 5 – 33). Silvester performs this function automatically toggling between a full operating system and a mini operating system automatically when a wake up alarm is triggered which boots the mini OS. This action is usually triggered by a user-set interval. However, in instances where the user wishes to manually trigger the awake alarm to trigger the mini OS and power conservation mode, without entering information in a GUI, the invention of Busch can be used in combination with Silvester to toggle the

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computer between sleep mode and awake mode, thereby allowing the booting of the mini OS to save power. Therefore it would have been obvious at the time the applicant's invention was made to use the switch of Busch in conjunction with the mini OS and full OS toggling method of Silvester, to allow the user to manually boot the mini OS, without the use of a GUI, by placing triggering the wake-up alarm manually to allow efficient power conservation by using the fewer functions provided by the mini operating system.

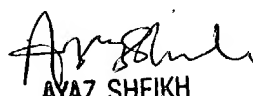
Conclusion

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kaveh Abrishamkar whose telephone number is 703-305-8892. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on 703-305-9648. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

KA
06/14/2004


AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100